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INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT St George Power Plant at the Jozef Wieczorek Mine near Katowice

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE

1. The St George (Swietego Jerzego) Power Plant at the Jozef Wieczorek Mine was located in Janow (Myslowice) (Q 51/Y 66), about five kilometers east-southeast of the Katowice (Q 51/Y 57) main station, just north of the Pulaski Mine, at the extension of the Road of the Polish Armed Forces. The six cooling towers located in the northeastern portion of the area were prominent landmarks.

2. Until the end of the war, the power plant was property of the Georg von Giesches Erben (Georg von Giesche's Heirs) Mining Company, with 49 percent owned by the Silesian American Corporation and 51 percent by the Giesche family. In the war, the power plant was connected to the Hermann Goering Concern and, after the war, it was taken over by the Associated Katowice Coal Industry (Katowickie Zjednoczenie Przemysłu Węglowego). Its central office was located in Wełnowiec, in the northern part of Katowice, and became subordinate to the Ministry for Mining in Warsaw. Following the 1948 reorganization of the Polish power system the St George Power Plant was turned over to the State Owned Enterprises for the Electrification of Agriculture with its central office located in Krakow. After 1951, the power plant belonged to the Central Association for Power Supply, Southern District (CZE-Centralne Zjednoczenie Energetyczne Okręgu Południowego) in Katowice, which was subordinate to the Ministry of Power in Warsaw.

3. The power plant covered an area of about 280 x 360 meters. The installations included a transformer station, a compressor station, the boiler engine house, six cooling towers, one pumping station, a decarbonizer for water, containers for condensed water and three stores. The installations of the Pulaski Mine, such as machine shop, coal sorting plant and conveyer, pit head baths and work shops were located in the southern plant area. Railroad tracks leading from north to south through the plant area were interconnected by one track south of the boiler and engine house. The two narrow-gauge railroad engines available to the power plant belonged to the Jozef Wieczorek mine.[1]

4. The St George Power Plant, one of the largest thermal power plants in Upper Silesia, supplied power to industrial plants in the vicinity and to the district power net, according to a monthly production plan received from the Central Administration for Power Supply located on ul 3-go Maja in Katowice. The Central Administration received its production plan from the Central Administration for Power Supply in Warsaw. The average output of the power plant amounted to 750,000 kW/h and its maximum output to 1,099,200 kW/h for 24 hours.

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5. Power consumers of the St George Power Plant included the Jozef Wieczorek Mine in Janow, the Myslowice Mine in Myslowice (Q 51/Y 66), the Bernardi Metallurgical Plant in Szopienice (Q 51/Y 67), the lead refining plant in Szopienice-Dabrowka, the Uthermann Metallurgical Plant Szopienice, the factory for technical porcelain near the Ferro Metallurgical Plant in Katowice and, by means of a closed circuit system, the district power net. This ring circuit was composed of one line from the Chorzow (Koenigshuette) (Q 51/Y 57) power plant to the Laziska Gorne (Q 51/Y 45) power plant near Mikolow (Q 51/Y 56) via Katowice-Dab, Janow and Wesola (Q 51/Y 66). The second part of the power ring lead from the Laziska Gorne power plant to the Chorzow power plant via the power plant in Zabrze (Hindenburg) (Q 51/Y 47) and Szombierki (Q 51/Y 57) near Beuthen (Bytom) (Q 51/Y 58).

6. The efficiency of the power plant was hampered by the lack of steam caused by the insufficient quantity and quality of coal received and by the overload originating in the direct cable connection to the metallurgical plants. Many boilers also were in very poor condition, and the electric equipment failed frequently. The five parallel cables leading to the Bernardi Metallurgical plant laid in 1935, burned through one or two times per week, especially during the summer.

7. The power plant had a work force of 378 persons, including 12 women and about 30 percent experts. Because of the danger involved, no juveniles and only very few women were hired. The technical staff and administration was composed of 16 persons, including the plant director and his deputy and 4 women working at the administration. Forty percent of the plant employees were young men. [redacted] 25X1X

25X1X [redacted] all technical chiefs were old functionaries. Except for a Swiss 25X1X engineer [redacted] who had worked on the safety installation of a Brown Boveri generator in 1948 and two experts from a firm in Vienna who had worked on the construction of the Pauker-type coal-dust-fueled boiler, no foreign experts including Soviets, were employed at the plant. There was an urgent demand of experts and unskilled heavy laborers including three electric foremen, one technician for general overhauling of machinery, operators for the slake conveyers, experts and mechanics for turbines, high-power mechanics and qualified stokers. Work was done in three eight-hour shifts. Experts, especially the technical personnel, the plant director and his deputy, usually worked overtime. While boilers and turbines were being thoroughly overhauled, they often worked as long as 30 hours, pausing for meals only. No special work quotas existed at the plant. After one year of employment, experts and other technical personnel were granted one month leave and workers 14 days. This leave was increased to four weeks after 10 years of employment. The laborers were usually able to take all their leave, while the technical personnel generally could not be absent for long periods.

8. Plant Director Graduate Engineer Tadeusz Suszynski, about 50 years of age, his deputy Technician Marian Kwasnik, about 33 years of age, 163 cm tall and blond, no communist, and Technician Stanislaw Osoba, chief of the boiler house, about 40 years of age and first lieutenant of the reserve corps, lived in one house on ul Armii Czerwonej in Giszowice (Q 51/Y 66). Stolarczyk (fnu), chief of machine department, about 60 years of age, lived in Nikiszowiec (Q 51/Y 66). Foreman Ryszard Osiecki, chief of the turbine department, about 50 years of age, lived in Janow.

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9. The plant area was surrounded by a wire fence, about three meters high, and the high-voltage transformer station was provided with an extra fence. The plant had an industrial police unit of 24 men armed with rifles. Next to the two gates there were small guard rooms each occupied by four men. Two men were posted at the gate, while the other two patrolled the plant installations. The eight guards were replaced after eight-hour duty.

25X1A 1. [redacted] Comment. For plant layout, see Annex 1. For layout sketch of the turbine house and machine shop, see Annex 2.

LIBRARY SUBJECT AND AREA CODES

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1-6/735.921	55M
4-5/735.9	55M
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735.939	55M
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Legend to Sketch 1:

1 Road leading from the power plant to the west.

2 Road leading to Giszowice in the south and to Slobieniec in the north.

3 Park belonging to the plant area.

4 Standard gauge railroad line and side tracks.

5 Transformer station covering an area of 40 x 40 meters. The building housed measuring and switching equipment. The two transformers, about 6 x 24 meters, transformed voltages from 6,300 volts to 60,000 volts -10MVA.

6 High tension 60,000 volt power line leading west via Katowice-Dab to Chorzow.

7 High tension 60,000 volt power line leading south to Wesola - Laziska Gorne.

8 Fence.

9 Planned fence around plant area.

10 Fence.

11 Northern entrance for railroad tracks.

12

13 Narrow gauge railroad tracks.

14 Winch.

15 Ramp.

16 Slake dump.

17 Smoke stack, about 98 meters high and six meters in diameter

18 Blast funnel.

19 Steel structure cooling tower with wooden board panels, 18 corners, more than 30 meters high and 28 meters in diameter.

20-

23 Steel structure cooling towers, same as above, about 26 to 28 meters high and 16 meters in diameter.

24 Wooden structure cooling tower, 10 x 10 meters, 10 to 12 meters high.

25 Projected building to main store and offices.

26 Compressor station, brick building, 30 x 80 x 12 m, housing three turbo compressors, including one of type "Borsig-AEG" operating at a steam pressure of 40 atmospheres at 8 000 rpm, with a capacity of 80,000 cbm air at a pressure of 6 atmospheres, and two Brown Bovery turbo compressors operating at a steam pressure of 15 atmospheres.

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37 Smokestack, 103 meters high, 6 meters in diameter.

38 Boiler house and engine house.

39

30 Two iron smokestacks, protruding 3 meters from the roof.

31 Projected extension of engine house.

32 Pumping station, brick building 6 x 6 x 3.5 m, housing three pumps powered by three 500 volt electric motors with an output of 48 kW.

33 Container for condensed water, round building with round tower, 5 x 5 x 16 m, converted smokestack.

34 Power distributer station.

35 Conveying belt for coal.

36 Engine driving conveyer.

37 Scale on conveying belt.

38 Pulaski mine with elevator tower.

39 Coal sorting plant.

40 Water decarbonizer, new brick building, 12 x 12 x 8 m.

41 Main store, brick building, 12 x 22 meters, with spare parts for pumps driving engines electric equipment and tools.

42 Spare part store, wooden structure, 12 x 20 meters, with spare parts for the condensers and section steel.

43 Wooden store, 20 x 80 meters, for various items.

44 Mining house, 20 x 60 x 8 + 10 meters, housing offices in the western part and showers and lamp issue in the southern part.

45 Engine house of Pulaski Mine, 20 x 40 x 12 meters, housing four hoists of the elevator tower and six transformers converting current to direct current for the hoisting machines.

46- Mechanical workshop, brick building, 16 x 60 x 12 meters, housing the fitting
48 shop, various electric saws, lathes, the forge and the foundry.

49 Carpenter shop, brick building, 16 x 16 meters.

50 Pond.

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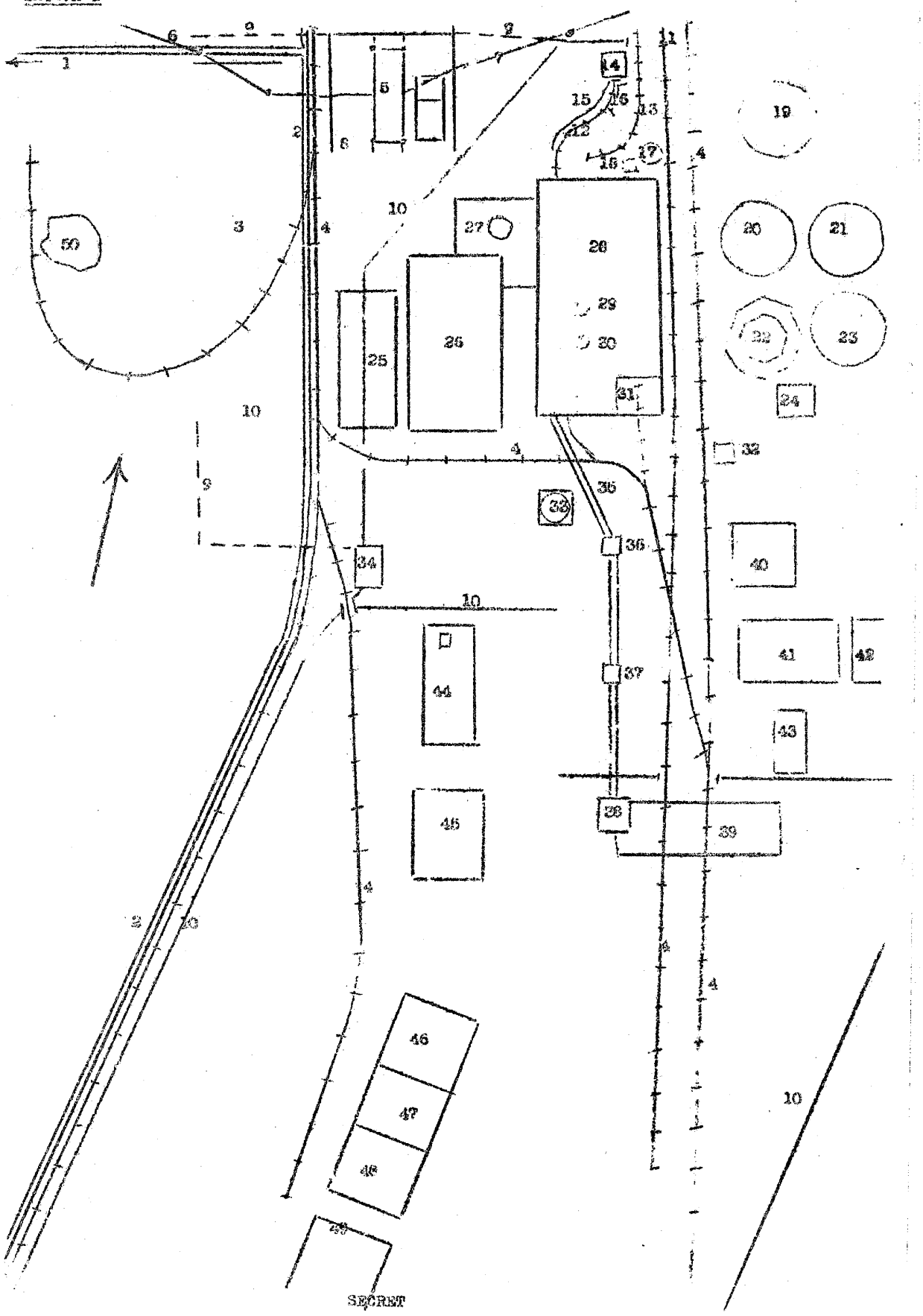
Sketch 1



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Legend to Sketch 2:

I Boiler house with pumping station, cooling installation, 11 boilers and a mechanical workshop.

a Old boiler from the Fitzner Zielieniewski firm, good condition, with an output of 40 tons of steam per hour at a pressure of 15 atmospheres.

b Borsig-AEG type boiler, constructed in 1946, with an output of 50 tons of steam per hour at a pressure of 40 atmospheres.

c Fitzner Zielieniewski type boiler with an output of 25 tons of steam per hour at a pressure of 40 atmospheres. The boiler was almost not operational.

d Fitzner-Gamper type boiler with an output of 25 tons of steam per hour although allegedly unserviceable; the boiler was to be converted for coal dust fueling.

e Fauker type boiler for coal dust fueling under construction. The boiler, to be completed in late September 1952, was to have an output of 60 tons of steam per hour at a pressure of 40 atmospheres.

f Fitzner-Gamper type boiler with an output of 25 tons of steam per hour at a pressure of 15 atmospheres. The boiler was in good condition.

g Fitzner-Gamper type boiler, same as above; was to be converted to coal dust fueling.

h and i Same as f.

k Combustion type boiler with an output of 60 tons of steam per hour at a pressure of 40 atmospheres, in operation since January 1952 .

l Same as k.

m Pumping station, operating at a pressure of 40 atmospheres for the boilers listed under b, k and l above.

n Cooling installation.

II Engine house with four generators in operation

a Turbo generator operating at a pressure of 40 atmospheres, with a capacity of 20 MW at a voltage of 6.3 kV. The generator operated at full capacity.

b Generator operating at a pressure of 15 atmospheres, producing current at 6.3 kV at a capacity of 6.6 MW. The generator operated at 70 percent of its full capacity.

c Site of a generator which had been dismantled in 1944. The generator referred to under f was to be installed here.

d Generator operating at a pressure of 15 atmospheres, same as generator b. Two turbine blades were missing.

e Same as b.

f Generator set to be installed on site d, to produce 10 kV current at a capacity of 20 MW. The unit was to be installed after the enlargement of the building and

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the construction of an additional cooling tower. The operation of this generator also required an enlargement of the transformer station for the installation of a new transformer to transform the power produced by this generator from 10 kV to 6 kV.

It was planned that generator f and generator e operate together and produce power for the supply of the distribution power net, while generators b, d and e supply current for the Rychlovice Mine, the Bernard and Ethermann Metallurgical Plants and for the factory for technical porcelain at the Ferro Metallurgical Plant.

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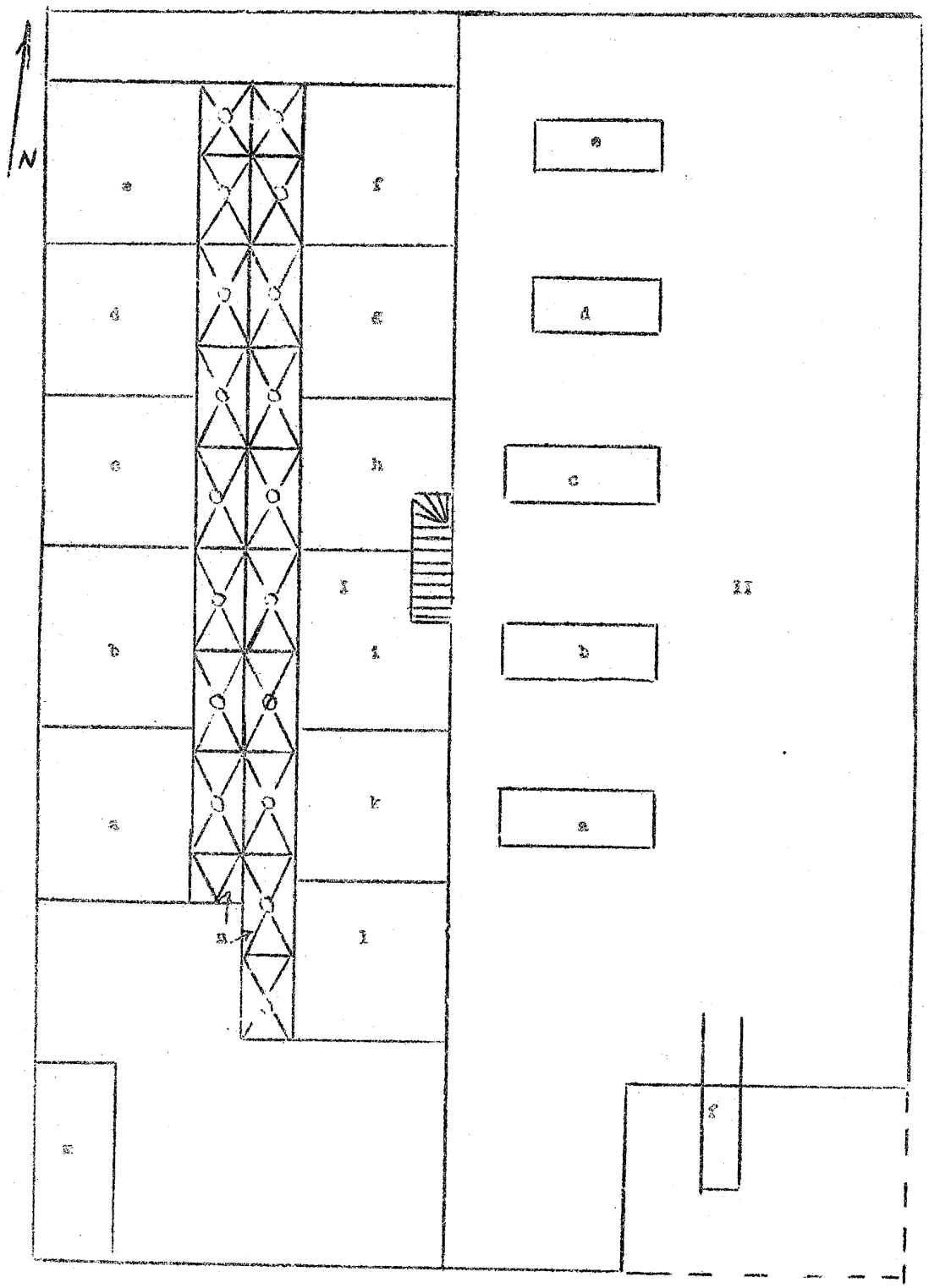
Sketch 2



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